

# THE BLOOMFIELD CITIZEN.

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BLOOMFIELD, N. J., SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1904.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## BASE-BALL.

WATSESSING SHUT OUT THE ROSEVILLE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Bloomfield Field Club had an Off Day and Was Defeated by the Celluloids. The Wateessings Made a Dismal Trip to Montclair on the Fourth—Games Scheduled for To-day.

An exciting game is looked for this afternoon on the Arlington avenue grounds, when the Wateessings will play the Montclair Athletic Association, a combination of base-ball players backed by game sports who back their opinion with their pocketbooks and are anxious to retrieve large financial losses suffered in a game at Wateessing last season.

Last Saturday the Field Club met the Celluloid Club of Newark, which up to the sixth inning was a pretty contest, the score at that time being 2 to 1 in Bloomfield's favor. The visitors did some heavy hitting at this stage of the game and the home team seemed to grow demoralized, a number of rank errors allowing the visitors to walk away with the game by the score of 17 to 10. Notwithstanding the result, Waterfield pitched a good game, striking out thirteen men.

To-day the home team will have a great attraction on the home grounds in the Irvington Council A. A. of Irvington. This team of young players has not been beaten this season. Among some of the teams they have defeated are the Essex A. C., Pastimes of Morris-town, Celluloids, and finally the Irvington B. B. C. itself, so the Bloomfielders have a hard proposition before them, and will attempt to redeem themselves after the defeat of last Saturday.

The Field Club asks for more substantial financial support from those who witness the games, as good teams will not come here unless they are paid good guarantees, and the Field Club will be obliged to accept dates out of town rather than fall behind in their weekly expenses as has been the case so far. A good crowd should be seen on the field this afternoon and the spectators will witness fast ball playing as this visiting team is one of the best that will be seen here this season.

The Wateessing Field Club and the Roseville Athletic Club played an interesting game on Monday on the latter club's grounds, and which was won by the visiting team. The following is the score by innings:

Totally unable to cope with the magnificent pitching of Durning, the Roseville A. C. went down to defeat before the Wateessing B. B. C. Saturday afternoon at Wateessing by the score of 6 to 0. The Wateessing twirler held the local batters completely at his mercy and allowed but two singles. Both sides played good fielding games, though Wateessing's work was the more reliable at critical periods.

Lewis pitched a good game for the Roseville nine, but he was hit safely six times, and in most cases the hits were timely. Durning struck out eight batters and Lewis made four fan the air. The latter also fielded his position in good style. The score:

| WATSESSING       | R | H | E |
|------------------|---|---|---|
| Ferguson, s. b.  | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Dalley, lb.      | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Durning, p.      | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Ellor, 2b.       | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Coyne, c. f.     | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| C. Dalley, c. f. | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| O'Neill, 3b.     | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Ferguson, c.     | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Morrison, l. f.  | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Totals           | 6 | 6 | 0 |

| ROSEVILLE       | R | H | E |
|-----------------|---|---|---|
| Craigie, 2b.    | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Duffy, a. s.    | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Shortman, c. f. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Reisley, c.     | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ulrich, lb.     | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Faulkner, 3b.   | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lewis, p.       | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Connolly, c.    | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Barrett, f. f.  | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals          | 0 | 0 | 0 |

In a slugging match at Ampere Oval Saturday, the Ampere A. C. outplayed the Wateessing Y. M. C. A. and won out. The game was much closer than the score indicates and abounded with fast play. The batting of Crispin was the chief feature. The score:

| WATSESSING | R  | H  | E |
|------------|----|----|---|
| Wateessing | 10 | 10 | 1 |
| Ampere     | 3  | 3  | 0 |

After making a magnificent start in Saturday afternoon's game with the Elmwoods of Brooklyn, the St. Paul's Club boys broke badly and the visitors carried off the honors by a score of 15 to 0. The following was the score by innings:

| ST. PAUL'S | R  | H  | E |
|------------|----|----|---|
| St. Paul's | 15 | 15 | 0 |
| Elmwoods   | 0  | 0  | 0 |

The St. Paul's Club easily defeated Viola and piano instruction at pupil's home or teacher's residence. For terms address William J. Maier, No. 4 Fairmount avenue, Newark, N. J., Advt.

the Nutley Juniors at Nutley on the morning of the Fourth. The following is the score by innings:

| NUTLEY JUNIORS | R  | H  | E |
|----------------|----|----|---|
| Nutley Juniors | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| St. Paul's     | 0  | 0  | 0 |

The Montclair Athletic Club's base-ball team proved to be too hard a proposition for the Wateessing players Monday afternoon, and before a crowd of almost two thousand, Wateessing went down to defeat by a score of 16 to 3. The Wateessings had the collegians at their mercy during the first inning, and until the third inning Wateessing kept the lead. From the fourth until the end the Montclair fans had Wateessing at their mercy. The score:

| Wateessing at their mercy. |    | The score |    |    |    |
|----------------------------|----|-----------|----|----|----|
| MONTCLAIR A. C.            |    |           |    |    |    |
|                            | R  | H         | P. | O. | A. |
| Carr, 3b.....              | 3  | 4         | 2  | 4  | 1  |
| Quincy, s. s.....          | 0  | 0         | 0  | 2  | 1  |
| Hirsch, c.....             | 0  | 0         | 0  | 9  | 4  |
| Williams, 1b.....          | 1  | 1         | 4  | 1  | 1  |
| Harrison, 1 f.....         | 3  | 0         | 2  | 0  | 0  |
| Whinnery, 1b.....          | 3  | 3         | 7  | 0  | 1  |
| Milne, c. f.....           | 1  | 1         | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| McNaughton, r. f.....      | 1  | 1         | 1  | 0  | 0  |
| Calder, p.....             | 4  | 2         | 0  | 2  | 0  |
| Totals.....                | 16 | 12        | 37 | 12 | 5  |

| WATSESSING       | R  | H  | E |
|------------------|----|----|---|
| Ferguson, s. b.  | 1  | 1  | 1 |
| Ellor, 2b.       | 1  | 1  | 0 |
| Dalley, lb.      | 1  | 1  | 0 |
| Durning, p.      | 1  | 1  | 0 |
| C. Dalley, c. f. | 1  | 1  | 0 |
| O'Neill, 3b.     | 1  | 1  | 0 |
| Ferguson, c.     | 1  | 1  | 0 |
| Morrison, l. f.  | 1  | 1  | 0 |
| Durning, p.      | 1  | 1  | 0 |
| Totals           | 16 | 16 | 0 |

**Baptist Sunday-School Excursion.**  
The Baptist Sunday-school had a most enjoyable excursion to Cranberry Lake on Thursday. Nine cars left the Glenwood avenue station about 8.45 A. M. and landed the school at the lake about 11 o'clock, where boating, bathing and other amusements were indulged in. The excursionists left the lake at a little after six o'clock, and it was the unanimous opinion of all present that one of the most pleasant outings of the school had been spent at the lake.

Only words of praise could be said about the excellent manner in which the Lackawanna Railroad and Conductor O'Neill had managed the excursion party.

A feature of the day's amusements was the base-ball game between teams made up of married and single men respectively. Herbert L. Stone captained the single men's team, and Wm. H. Burn was captain of the married men's team. The single men won by a score of 22 to 15, much to the disgust of Herman Elshorn of the married fraternity. The married men had some excellent players on the team. Among them was Burns, who made a sensational one-handed catch in the outfield, John Schneider who caught a fine game and did good work at the bat, and Herman Elshorn who played like a professional. It was worth a dollar to see Mr. Elshorn play. Hogan pitched a good game for the unmarried men and Hecker led in batting with a home run. The score was as follows:

| Married Men      | R  | H  | E |
|------------------|----|----|---|
| Burns, c. f.     | 1  | 1  | 1 |
| Ferguson, s. b.  | 1  | 1  | 0 |
| Dalley, lb.      | 1  | 1  | 0 |
| Durning, p.      | 1  | 1  | 0 |
| Ellor, 2b.       | 1  | 1  | 0 |
| Coyne, c. f.     | 1  | 1  | 0 |
| C. Dalley, c. f. | 1  | 1  | 0 |
| O'Neill, 3b.     | 1  | 1  | 0 |
| Ferguson, c.     | 1  | 1  | 0 |
| Morrison, l. f.  | 1  | 1  | 0 |
| Totals           | 15 | 15 | 0 |

| Unmarried Men | R  | H  | E |
|---------------|----|----|---|
| St. Paul's    | 22 | 22 | 0 |
| Married Men   | 15 | 15 | 0 |

**Bishop Spellmeyer will preach** in the Park M. E. Church on Sunday morning at 10.30.

Bloomfield was the second appointment filed by this eminent man. He was pastor here in 1873, 1874 and 1875. It was during his pastorate here that the church was greatly blessed and many new members received, and because of his work here he became prominent in the Conference. From Bloomfield he went to Central Church, Newark where he served three terms. All the rest of his subsequent ministry was spent in that vicinity. Dr. Spellmeyer received the largest vote ever cast for a Methodist Bishop and will be doubtless be as successful in this field as he was in the pastorate. His many friends will be glad to hear him next Sunday. He leaves soon for his residence in Cincinnati.

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## TRACK ELEVATION.

**A Correspondent Protests Against Any Expenditure of Public Funds for the Purpose of Assisting the Lackawanna Company in Making Improvements the Bloomfielders Have Earned and Are Entitled To.**

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CITIZEN:

SIR: In some remote country districts, where there is an opportunity open for an appreciation of land and enlargement of local business interests, it is often the practice on the part of the municipality to financially aid an industry or a railroad. The majority public sentiment in such communities generally assents to such expenditures of public funds on the ground that nearly every owner of property or proprietor of a business expects to financially profit from the investment. The comments on the part of citizens of this town on the demand, or to put it more mildly, the request, of the Lackawanna Railroad Company that the town contribute \$32,000 towards paying for betterments to the Lackawanna Company's property, appear to carry with them much of the same sentiment that prompts the rural communities above referred to to contribute of the public funds to aid private enterprises. It is held that it will be to the mutual advantage of the railroad company and the town in forming a partnership for the purpose of carrying out the Lackawanna Company's proposed improvement.

If the people will carefully consider all the circumstances in connection with the proposed improvement, they will undoubtedly reach the conclusion that there is no warrant either on financial, moral or aesthetic grounds for a public contribution towards the cost of the work.

In the first place, the Lackawanna Railroad Company is one of the strongest financial corporations in the country, and stands in no need of any outside financial aid for any work that it has outlined to do.

The Bloomfield branch of the Lackawanna system is no insignificant factor in the amount of revenue returned to the Lackawanna Company for its operation. The revenue has been of constant increase, and out of proportion with the money the company has expended for improvement of its facilities in this town. In all fairness and equity the people of the town of Bloomfield are entitled to a large and generous recognition from the Lackawanna Company, instead of being called upon to increase the burden of public taxation by a contribution towards aiding the company to improve its depot facilities.

In the second place, the Lackawanna Company will carry out its plan of track elevation, as outlined years ago, whether or not the town makes a contribution towards the cost. It is to the business interests of the Lackawanna Company to do so. It gets rid of dangerous grade crossings, which are always a liability for damage suits, and it obviates the steep grade to Glen Ridge, which is at present a costly wear and tear on rolling stock. The track elevation project will result in economies that make the cost of the work a paying investment for the railroad company, and because it will prove so is the sole reason why the Lackawanna Company is undertaking the work, and no sentimental consideration of the people of Bloomfield enters into the company's planned intentions.

It has been suggested that a contribution on the part of the town will result in securing some aesthetic features of the work that the company would not otherwise entertain. There is not much probability of the Lackawanna Company effecting a disgraceful piece of work upon the town out of a spirit of resentment. It would not prove good business policy, and the company is not likely to let any petty spite stand in the way of good business policy.

The Lackawanna Company has competition for its New York business here in this town. The Erie Company is proving an enterprising rival of the Lackawanna. It has expended a large amount of money in betterments to its line without any financial aid from the town, and the Lackawanna Company will not permit itself to be discounted by the Erie or any other company in the matter of maintenance of its line or equipment.

**ANTI-APPROPRIATION.**

**A Query.**  
If the figures are correct the grave feature is, if the Orange Water Company, with its well-known economic management, can only show a favorable balance of \$427 in six months' operation of its plant, and that secured only by doubling the rates charged for water, where is the town coming out when it assumes the operation of the plant?

**Cause of Delay.**  
The delay in the transfer of the Orange Water Company's plant to the town is due to the time taken in drawing up the details of the transfer. Dr. Harrison reported Tuesday night that transfer would date from July 1, 1904.

## JULY FOURTH, 1851.

**How It Was Celebrated in Newark—Eloquent Orations by Our Fellow-townsmen, Hon. Amzi Dodd—Highly Praised by the Papers of that City.**

The Newark Sunday Call had an interesting article in its last issue in reference to the celebration of the Fourth of July in that city in 1851, which, it says, was especially notable, as it was just after the compromise measures of 1850, when the people thought that the ever-recurring slavery question had at last been settled. The celebration was arranged by a large committee of citizens. One of the sub-committees was on Revolutionary soldiers, of whom a number still remained at that time. There was a procession of military, part of the fire department, and a number of societies. The meeting took place in the old First Presbyterian Church, and Hon. Amzi Dodd of this town was the orator of the day. He was then a young lawyer, and his oration was highly spoken of by the papers of Newark. One of them had this to say: "The oration by Amzi Dodd, Esq., was a chaste and elegant production, and worthy in every respect of one of our most prominent young men, upon whom soon must rest the direction of public affairs." Another paper said: "The oration was one of the best we have ever heard—free from clap-trap, chaste, eloquent and attractive. It was well delivered, and elicited frequent and prolonged applause." After the exercises in the church there was a banquet, at which the late Chief Justice Hornblower, who was well advanced in years at that time, remarked that he had heard in Newark fifty-two Fourth of July orations, three of which he had himself delivered, but he said he had never heard one that gave him more pleasure than Mr. Dodd's, and he thought that a more chaste and beautiful tribute to Washington never escaped mortal lips.

The oration of Mr. Dodd was of course largely devoted to the early history of the country, but it had some reference to the compromise on the slavery question. He spoke of the slave trade, showing that in 1787 eleven of the thirteen States favored the immediate suppression of the trade, and only two, South Carolina and Georgia, objected. To keep them in the Union, it was conceded that the trade might continue until 1808. Mr. Dodd said that this was the first movement against the slave trade, and occurred more than twenty years before Wilberforce and Clarkson and other Englishmen began the reform in Great Britain. "Had not the mother country," remarked Mr. Dodd, "in the first years of our colonial existence planted the evil in our midst, so that upon our deliverance from her power its fibres at the South were entwined with the roots of society, we might at this day have been clear of its deplorable presence. Let us earnestly pray that Providence, wiser than men, may in His own good time take it out of the land, not by contention, violence and blood, but by the conquest of charity, forbearance and peace."

## Fire Bonds Sold.

The issue of \$25,000 of four per cent. twenty year fire department bonds has been disposed of. The bonds have been delivered to Kounze Bros. of New York City, the successful bidders, and the money is now to the town's credit in the bank. The town officials were well pleased with the bids received for the bonds, the premium amounting to \$828. The fire bonds brought 27 1/2 cents higher price than the water bonds.

The bids were opened at one o'clock Tuesday afternoon and were as follows: Kounze Bros., \$103,312; H. L. Crawford & Co., \$103,119; Bloomfield Savings Institution, \$102,84; John D. Everett & Co., \$101,57; W. S. Hayes & Son, \$101,52. Herbert Sufferer offered fifty dollars premium for \$5,000 worth of the bonds.

At the meeting of the Council Tuesday night the clerk was directed to advertise for bids for the construction of the new firehouse. James Clark was awarded the contract for painting the flag pole in the park. A request for the transfer of the license of William J. Raab, at 425 Bloomfield avenue to John W. Dent, was laid over for two weeks.

Mr. Green of the Fire Committee, recommended that the Decker lot in Bloomfield avenue be purchased for the combination firehouse instead of the land belonging to Amzi Dodd. There was some objection from Dr. Harrison, but the reason, he said, that the Decker lot would require more fitting, and further because the price was higher than the Dodd lot. Mr. Green defended his recommendation by stating that the additional seventeen feet in the Decker lot could be utilized at some future time for town purposes. When the vote was taken, Dr. Harrison alone voted against the Decker lot.

**PROTECT** your securities and valuable papers against FIRE and BURGLARS by renting a box in the safe deposit vaults of The Bloomfield National Bank. Boxes to rent at \$4.00 per year and upwards. Advt.

**Major General O. O. Howard at East Orange July 3, 1904**

BY REV. SAMUEL W. BOARDMAN, LL. D.  
Major-General Oliver Otis Howard, commander, and a Christian evangelist, is a unique figure in American history. He has been equally identified with the work of Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, and with that of D. L. Moody and Henry Clay Trumbull. He commanded a brigade at the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. He fought as a Brigadier-General in McClellan's Peninsula campaign, and lost his right arm at the battle of Fair Oaks, June 1, 1862. Before he was thirty-two years of age he had, on September 17, 1862, the command of the Second Army Corps at Antietam. At Chancellorsville he commanded the Eleventh Army Corps. At Gettysburg, July 1, 1863, after the death of General Reynolds, he succeeded to the command at the front, and selected the favorable ground for that decisive battle of the Rebellion, thus securing military advantages of position which, perhaps, determined the result of the three days' engagements. In October of the same year, with his command, he joined Gen. Grant, and was engaged in the battles of Lookout Valley and Missionary Ridge. In November he was at Chattanooga, and in December he aided in the relief of Knoxville. In April, 1864, he took command of the Fourth Corps of the Army of the Cumberland, and in July, 1864, he commanded the Army of the Tennessee. He commanded, at thirty-three years of age, the right wing of Gen. Sherman's conquering army on its triumphant march to the sea, when he fought in most of the battles from Atlanta to Savannah. After the Civil War he conducted a campaign against the Nez Percés Indians, pursuing them 1,300 miles. He defeated the Bannocks and Plutes in 1878. He was also sent earlier as a commissioner to the Arapahoes in New Mexico. In 1881 he was Superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point. He was Department and Division Commander successively of the Columbia, West Point, the Pacific, and the Atlantic, and is still, of course, a Major-General of the U. S. Army, although retired. As a Major-General he had enacted a great part in American history forty years ago, and before he was thirty-five years of age. But he has been equally distinguished in civil affairs. His philanthropy, clear intellect, thorough education, sound judgment and great force, as well as his executive ability, pointed him out to Abraham Lincoln in 1865 as the most suitable man in the American army for the extremely difficult and delicate work of the Freedmen's Bureau, with which his fame will be forever associated. In this noble work he conferred immeasurable benefits upon the emancipated freedmen from the South, and upon the whole country. All that Gen. Howard has been, and is, before the world, he owes to the closet of a widowed mother, on a farm in Needles, Maine, where he was born November 8, 1830.

Gen. Howard has also been very active in the promotion of education. He taught, in his youth, in the public schools of Maine, to support himself in Bowdoin College, where he was graduated in 1850. He was graduated at West Point in 1854; was instructor there in mathematics from 1857 to 1861, and later was Commandant and General Superintendent. While Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau he established more than two thousand schools, which instructed a quarter of a million pupils. In 1865 he founded the university which bears his name at Washington, D. C., and was President of the same from 1869 to 1873. In 1869 he secured from the United States to Maryville College in Tennessee \$16,000 for the erection of Anderson Hall. In 1895 he founded and became Chairman of the Directors of Lincoln Memorial University, an industrial school at Cumberland Gap, Tenn. Gen. Howard has also been for more than a generation an author, lecturer, and officer of many religious and benevolent societies, among them President of the American Bible Society. But doubtless that which most distinctly differentiates Gen. Howard from most prominent military men and civilians is his active and constant participation in evangelistic services, seeking the immediate conversion of souls. In the late Spanish war, in company with Mr. D. L. Moody, he spoke often at the meetings of the Y. M. C. A. at Ochiehamauga and elsewhere, acting as an ambassador for Christ, entreating the soldiers to be reconciled to God.

Last Sabbath afternoon, July 3, at 4 o'clock, in the park at East Orange, N. J., he was the chief speaker at an open-air evangelistic service. His subject was "The Fatherhood of God." His aim was to persuade men to love and obey God and be saved through Christ. He said he had never been a clergyman, but he would take a text, I John, 2:23: "Whoever denieth the Son hath not the Father." He based his tender appeals to his comrades and others upon

Continued on page 2.

## THE WATER RATES.

PUBLIC INDIGNATION STILL AT HIGH PITCH.

**An Effort Being Made to Get Together for a Fight—The Water Company Produces Figures in Justification of Its Charges—Not a Pleasing Prospect.**

Public indignation over the double charges imposed for water by the Orange Water Company is still at high pitch, and an effort is being made for the formulation of some united plan of action for resisting the payment of the double rates. It is proposed to take the matter to court if necessary, and have the equities in the matter judicially determined, and not a few people have expressed a willingness to contribute to the cost of the proposed suit at law.

The Town Council discussed the matter on Tuesday night. It was brought about by Dr. Harrison, Chairman of the Water Committee, who stated that he believed the members of the Council were aware that there had been "something doing" in the water question by the company in doubling the rates. "Most of the people feel that the charges are exorbitant," said Dr. Harrison, "and it is a legal question as to whether the company has a right to tax the people in that manner." Dr. Harrison made a motion, which was carried, that the Town Attorney give the Council an opinion as to the town's position in the matter.

Councilman Green stated that one citizen had informed the company that he would not pay the bill, with the result that the supply of water to his house had been cut off. "This is a serious matter," declared Mr. Green, "and the question is whether the company can collect the prices."

Mr. Green asked Counsel Halfpenny for an opinion, but the latter wanted time to consider, as he said it was an important matter.

Mr. Green declared that the company was using the Council as a collection agency in getting in back debts. "We have an option on the plant and should get it," he said, "as we have the money to pay for it. In the interest of our citizens we should protect them from being robbed."

The case of water being shut off from one house, and alluded to by Councilman Green, is that of Leonard Loesch of No. 15 Second street, and there appears to be a misunderstanding about the circumstances in that case, and the water company is being unjustly criticized in one feature of it.

Mr. Loesch has two faucets in his house, and his quarterly bills were \$2.19. When on July 1 he received a bill of \$8.75 for six months' use of water, he immediately wrote to the water company that he considered the charges excessive, and more than he could afford to pay for water, and he ordered the company to shut the water off from his house. The company complied with the request.

The popular and erroneous version of the Loesch incident was to the effect that Mr. Loesch had said he would not pay the bill, and as a consequence the water company ordered its employees to shut the water off from his house.

When it issued its bills due January 1 the water company notified users of water that the new rates would be charged in future bills, but the public did not anticipate any such astounding increase as shown in July bills, and the doubling of the rates is regarded as an outrage. The Orange Water Company has supplied this town with water for upward of twenty years, and the company has always maintained that it would make Newark city rates the basis of its charges for water for domestic purposes. The reason given for the changed rates is that the company has been conducting its Bloomfield business at a financial loss, and as there is no contract in force between the company and the town, the company is not obliged to conform to the expired contract requirements, and it is at liberty to charge for water on a basis that will protect itself from financial loss.

The Orange Water Company claims that its bills from the Montclair Water Company for water furnished to Bloomfield, exclusive of Glen Ridge, were \$13,419. The office work charge and collecting, etc., and the maintenance of the plant, cost \$2,039; add to this two per cent. interest on a \$90,000 estimated value of the plant, makes a total six months' cost of \$17,958.

The water company claims that the face value of its water bills due to it from consumers of water in Bloomfield for the six months from January 1 to July 1 is \$17,015.42, from which \$2,828.81 is deducted as non-collectable, leaving a net balance of \$14,986.61. From the cost of water to the company and the expense account is deducted \$2,790 received from the town for water for fire purposes. After making all deductions and allowances the company figures show the private consumers' part of its business to stand as follows: Expenditures, \$14,468.78; receipts, \$14,986.61—a balance in favor of the company of \$517.83. But according to the company's figures this small favorable balance is only secured by charging double rates for water. If former rates had been adhered to the balance would have been against the company to the amount of \$7,000.

The figures quoted above are the Orange Water Company's figures. Their accuracy will of course be disputed by many people, but it is easier to dispute than to furnish proof to the contrary that the figures are not correct.